United Nations S/2003/584

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 June 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 21 May 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 29 August 2002 (S/2002/974) transmitting a supplementary report from Uzbekistan submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Uzbekistan to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Uzbekistan has been requested to provide a response in the form of a third report by 11 August 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

03-38367 (E) 100603

United Nations S/2003/585

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 June 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 21 May 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 17 June 2002 (S/2002/675) transmitting a supplementary report from Ireland submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Ireland to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Ireland has been requested to provide a response in the form of a third report by 11 August 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

03-38435 (E) 100603

United Nations S/2003/586

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 June 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 21 May 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 31 July 2002 (S/2002/887) transmitting a supplementary report from the Russian Federation submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. The Russian Federation has been requested to provide a response in the form of a third report by 11 August 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

03-38381 (E) 100603

United Nations S/2003/587

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 June 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 21 May 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 18 July 2002 (S/2002/778) transmitting a supplementary report from Spain submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Spain has been requested to provide a response in the form of a third report by 11 August 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

03-38429 (E) 100603

United Nations S/2003/588

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 June 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 21 May 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 31 July 2002 (S/2002/865) transmitting a supplementary report from the Sudan submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. The Sudan has been requested to provide a response in the form of a third report by 11 August 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

03-38423 (E) 100603

United Nations S/2003/589

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 June 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 21 May 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 31 July 2002 (S/2002/868) transmitting a supplementary report from Switzerland submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Switzerland has been requested to provide a response in the form of a third report by 11 August 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

03-38417 (E) 100603

United Nations S/2003/590

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 June 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 21 May 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 21 August 2002 (S/2002/948) transmitting a supplementary report from Turkey submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Turkey has been requested to provide a response in the form of a third report by 11 August 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

03-38447 (E) 100603

United Nations S/2003/591

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 June 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 21 May 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 20 September 2002 (S/2002/1020) transmitting a supplementary report from Iceland submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Iceland to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Iceland has been requested to provide a response in the form of a third report by 11 August 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

03-38453 (E) 100603

United Nations S/2003/592

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 June 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 21 May 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 20 June 2002 (S/2002/691) transmitting a supplementary report from Sweden submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Sweden has been requested to provide a response in the form of a third report by 15 August 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

03-38459 (E) 100603

United Nations S/2003/593

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 June 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 21 May 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 18 July 2002 (S/2002/785) transmitting a supplementary report from the Philippines submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of the Philippines to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. The Philippines has been requested to provide a response in the form of a third report by 15 August 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

03-38441 (E) 100603

United Nations S/2003/594

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 June 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 21 May 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 21 August 2002 (S/2002/949) transmitting a supplementary report from Romania submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Romania has been requested to provide a response in the form of a third report by 15 August 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

03-38411 (E) 100603

United Nations S/2003/595

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 June 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 21 May 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 18 July 2002 (S/2002/786) transmitting a supplementary report from San Marino submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of San Marino to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. San Marino has been requested to provide a response in the form of a third report by 15 August 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

03-38387 (E) 100603

United Nations S/2003/596

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 June 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 21 May 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 25 October 2002 (S/2002/1212) transmitting a supplementary report from Senegal submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Senegal has been requested to provide a response in the form of a third report by 15 August 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

03-38405 (E) 100603

United Nations S/2003/597

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 June 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 21 May 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 27 September 2002 (S/2002/1093) transmitting a supplementary report from Cuba submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Cuba has been requested to provide a response in the form of a third report by 15 August 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

03-38393 (E) 090603

United Nations S/2003/598

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 June 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 21 May 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 26 December 2002 (S/2003/15) transmitting a report from the Central African Republic submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of the Central African Republic to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. The Central African Republic has been requested to provide a response in the form of a supplementary report by 15 August 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

03-38399 (E) 100603

United Nations S/2003/599

Security Council

Distr.: General
2 June 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 30 May 2003 from the Permanent Representatives of China and the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit the text of the joint declaration of the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China of 27 May 2003, adopted during the State visit of the President of the People's Republic of China, Hu Jintao, to the Russian Federation from 26 to 28 May 2003 (see annex).

We would be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex were to be distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **Wang** Yingfan
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Sergey **Lavrov**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations

03-37947 (E) 040603 040603

Annex to the letter dated 30 May 2003 from the Permanent Representatives of China and the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Chinese and Russian]

Joint declaration of the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China, Moscow, 27 May 2003

At the invitation of the President of the Russian Federation, Vladimir Putin, the President of the People's Republic of China, Hu Jintao, paid a State visit to the Russian Federation from 26 to 28 May 2003.

The heads of State of the two countries had a substantive and in-depth discussion on the development of bilateral relations over the past decade and their present state and prospects, and agreed that no matter what changes take place in the world, the deepening of good-neighbourly relations, friendship, mutually advantageous cooperation, partnership and strategic interaction between Russia and China will remain a strategic priority in the foreign policies of the two countries. The parties are resolved to take over the baton from the previous generations and carry it into the future, and to exert joint efforts to discover new ways for the development of Russian-Chinese relations.

To this end, the heads of State of Russia and China state the following:

I

During the past decade, Russian-Chinese relations have gone from constructive partnership to partnership and strategic interaction along the historical path of relations between friendly States. The two countries have jointly worked out an optimal model of cooperation that has taken relations between the two countries on to the path of stable development. Political trust between the two countries is increasing, practical interaction is constantly expanding, and friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of Russia and China are steadily becoming stronger. The development of Russian-Chinese relations has brought real benefits to both States and peoples and has become an example of relations between neighbouring countries and great Powers.

Russia and China intend to continue to strengthen their partnership and strategic interaction and jointly solve practical questions of bilateral ties in the national-security interests of both States, the prosperity of the Russian and Chinese people, and stability and calm in neighbouring regions.

The Treaty of Good-Neighbourliness, Friendship and Cooperation between the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China of 16 July 2001 is a concentrated reflection of a number of achievements in the development of bilateral relations in recent years and has laid a solid legal groundwork for the steady and sustainable development of relations between the two countries in the new century. The treaty has become an inalienable part of the legal systems of the two countries.

The parties believe that both countries have all the necessary conditions to ensure the implementation of the treaty. The parties state their determination to adhere steadfastly to the policy and principles set forth in the treaty, continue the

implementation of all cooperation agreements concluded between the parties, constantly supplement the partnership and strategic interaction between the two countries with new substance, find new ways to encourage steady movement forward in bilateral relations, and exert efforts to maintain the high dynamics of Russian-Chinese relations at all times.

II

Top-level contacts between Russia and China and bilateral intergovernmental and inter-agency commissions on cooperation are important mechanisms that secure the development of strategic interaction between the parties in all areas and serve as an effective conduit for the operational exchange of views and coordination of positions on bilateral issues and topical international problems. The parties stress that the mechanism of regular meetings between the heads of Government of the two States is of great importance and appreciate its contribution to the long-term development of trade and economic cooperation between Russia and China. The parties will strengthen existing structures while expanding other channels for exchanges and consultations at all levels and in all spheres. To this end, the parties will continue to discuss ways to implement the agreement on the creation of a Russian-Chinese inter-State mechanism of security consultations.

The parties confirm that they will find a final solution to border disputes between the two countries, which have been inherited from the past, in the shortest possible period of time on the basis of the principles of justice and equality, mutual understanding and mutual concessions, in order to strengthen calm and stability on the Russian-Chinese border and ensure the economic interests of the population in the border areas of both countries.

The parties will continue to resolutely support each other's efforts to protect State unity, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, which is an important element of the Russian-Chinese partnership and strategic interaction. The Russian side confirms the unchangeability of its position of principle with regard to Taiwan and Tibet.

III

With a view to strengthening and expanding the practical basis of Russian-Chinese relations, the parties have agreed to invigorate, on a mutually advantageous basis, practical cooperation between the two States in trade, economic, military-technical, and scientific-technical spheres, in the fields of energy, transport, atomic energy, finance, outer space, aviation and information technologies as well as cross-border and interregional cooperation.

The parties highly assess the positive trends in bilateral trade and economic cooperation in recent years and state the need to expand trade, improve its structure by increasing the share of high-tech products, machinery, electronics and other goods with a high added value, and promote its balanced development; create favourable conditions for mutual access of goods, services and investments of the two countries to each other's markets; intensify technical economic and investment cooperation, including the creation of joint ventures, industrial cooperation and the transfer of technologies; perfect the trade-servicing system, including the strengthening of cooperation in the sphere of bank settlements, credit guarantees and insurance, and enhancement of the work of both countries in the field of legal and

administrative regulation of trade and economic activities in order to bring the trade regime into compliance with international standards; and strengthen cross-border and interregional cooperation, as well as contacts between small and medium-sized enterprises of the two countries. The parties are determined to make a breakthrough in the development of the entire range of bilateral trade and economic relations and to achieve a major increase in trade turnover. The parties believe that cooperation in the energy sphere is of great importance to both States. The implementation of large oil and gas projects, including the construction of the Russia-China oil pipeline, the supply of Russian natural gas to China, Russia's participation in the construction of the West-East gas pipeline with the possible supply of necessary Russian energy equipment for this project, and cooperation between the oil companies of the two countries in oil prospecting and development in Russia should serve as the basis for strengthening energy cooperation.

China states its support for the Russian Federation's membership in the World Trade Organization (WTO). The parties believe that further active and constructive bilateral negotiations on the terms of Russia's admission to WTO and an appropriate agreement based on respect for mutual interests will help strengthen Russian-Chinese trade and economic relations.

IV

Since its establishment in December 2000, the Russian-Chinese Commission for Cooperation in Education, Culture, Public Health and Sports has already held three meetings, developed concrete plans to expand and deepen humanitarian cooperation between the two countries, and successfully shown its coordinating and governing role in humanitarian cooperation between the two States. The parties will continue to tap the potential of this mechanism and enhance exchange of the major cultural achievements of the two great nations.

Given the outbreak of a new illness in the world — the severe acute respiratory syndrome — the parties believe it necessary to invigorate contacts in the field of public health and medical science by using available mechanisms of cooperation.

The parties attach great significance to the joint fight of Russia and China against illegal migration and other forms of transborder crime, and to assisting cooperation in the law-enforcement field. In a follow-up to the existing agreements, the parties will create a joint Russian-Chinese working group on migration that will become operational in the very near future.

V

The Russian-Chinese Committee on Friendship, Peace and Development is a bilateral non-governmental friendship organization created at the initiative of the heads of State of the two countries. Over the six years of its existence, the committee has made a major contribution to the development of bilateral non-governmental exchanges, the deepening of understanding between the two nations and the strengthening of traditional friendship and the social framework of Russian-Chinese relations.

The holding of the fifth plenary session of the committee in Beijing will be an important event in Russian-Chinese relations this year. The parties will cooperate closely in preparing the plenary session in order to ensure its success and will make

energetic efforts to encourage contacts between young people, education and cultural figures, and businesses, and cooperation in the field of tourism.

VI

The modern world is undergoing complex and profound changes. Peace and development remain the priorities of our era, and peace-loving aspirations, hope for stability and progress are common yearnings of the peoples of all countries. However, the international situation is still unstable and some old contradictions have not been resolved over a long period of time. Traditional and unorthodox security threats are interwoven, and the logic of force and the policy of unilateral actions introduce new factors of instability in an already unstable world. International terrorism has become a global threat and a common evil.

Experience and reality show that in order to solve global problems affecting international security, stability and the future of universal development and to counter common challenges, it is necessary for all States and nations to act jointly and strengthen international cooperation.

Russia and China advocate a multi-polar, just and democratic world order based on the mutually recognized principles of international law, harmonious and rational relations, and coexistence of different States. All countries, in seeking joint prosperity, should build up their relations by respecting and taking into account their mutual interests, encouraging and developing economic ties and interaction, assisting cultural exchanges and communication, exercising mutual trust in the sphere of security and readiness to interact, and helping to develop new approaches in this field based on equality, solidarity and respect for each other's concerns. It is necessary to resolve disputes through dialogue and cooperation, strengthen and improve the system of international relations, ensure the central role of the United Nations in the modern world, and facilitate the implementation of various models of development. The trend towards a multi-polar world is overriding. At the same time, it is a difficult process that requires concerted international efforts.

The parties note a broad coincidence of interests of Russia and China in international and regional affairs. The relations of partnership and strategic interaction between the two countries are of key importance as a major factor of international relations for the future of world politics, preservation of peace and maintenance of global security and stability. The Russian-Chinese partnership, including the interaction of Russia and China within the United Nations and other multilateral forums, is making a substantial contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security. Coordination of the foreign-policy efforts of the two countries on a broad range of questions of international life, pursued on a regular basis through various channels and at different levels, makes it possible to contribute effectively to solving global and regional problems of the contemporary world.

The parties declare their readiness to continue holding consultations and interacting in international affairs, and to make tireless efforts jointly with other interested States to establish a lasting peace and stability, and to contribute to democratizing international relations.

VII

The parties stressed the urgent need to use peaceful methods of resolving disputes and crises on the basis of generally recognized principles of international law with the aim of resolving global and regional questions on a multilateral basis.

The United Nations plays an irreplaceable role in the maintenance of peace in the whole world and the fostering of concerted development. In the new situation, when unconditional compliance with the Charter of the United Nations is of exceptional importance, the parties are firmly resolved to make further efforts aimed at strengthening the United Nations system.

The parties believe that, in the area of safeguarding international peace and security, a coordinating role must be played by the United Nations, given its authority, universality and unique experience. It is necessary to make concerted efforts to build, with the United Nations playing the central role, a comprehensive system for countering new challenges and threats with a view to ensuring international stability, security and predictable development. Such a system must meet the vital interests of each State, ensure long-term socio-economic development and stability, correspond to the principle of indivisibility of international security, and be based on the norms and principles of international law, above all the Charter of the United Nations. It must have a global character, be the widest in scope, and ensure the adoption of comprehensive solutions with account being taken of the interrelation between the new threats and challenges.

VIII

Russia and China maintain a permanent dialogue on the entire subject of strategic stability. The sides are unanimous that under the conditions of the new situation in the area of international security, the comprehensive maintenance of global strategic stability, active stimulation of the process of disarmament and the strengthening of multilateral control over arms, effective prevention of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the means of their delivery meet the interests of all States. The parties will continue to strengthen coordination and cooperation at all levels and contribute to building up international efforts in the above-mentioned areas. At the Conference on Disarmament, Russia and China have put forward a joint draft of the basic elements of a future international legal instrument on preventing the deployment of weapons in outer space and the use or threat of force in regard to space vehicles. The parties will continue work relating to these questions in cooperation with other States.

IX

Russia and China believe it will be necessary in the very near future to take measures to restore internal stability in Iraq. The priority task is to normalize the humanitarian situation in that country. The parties agreed to continue efforts in this direction and to provide further help to the Iraqi people.

The parties state that the crisis in Iraq must be returned to the mainstream of political settlement within the United Nations framework. The central role in the post-war reconstruction of Iraq must be assigned to the United Nations. Russia and China are convinced that the appropriate settlement of the Iraq problem — one of

the most complex in the modern world — is possible only within the framework of the United Nations, based on the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

The parties believe that it is necessary to guarantee Iraq's sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity, and to respect the will and the independent choice of the Iraqi people as well as its right to dispose of the natural resources of the country. The legitimate rights, interests and concerns of neighbouring States and other interested parties must be accommodated in the process of post-war settlement and rehabilitation in Iraq.

From the moment of the emergence of the Iraq crisis, Russia and China, together with the overwhelming majority of the countries of the world, have consistently advocated its political and diplomatic settlement, and have made vigorous efforts in this direction. This position has earned the respect and broad support of the international community.

The parties believe that the interests of the entire world community call for concerted efforts to minimize the damage done to international relations as a result of the war in Iraq. The optimum road for accomplishing the goal lies in strengthening the role of multilateral mechanisms, above all the United Nations, solving problems common to the entire world community, strengthening international anti-terrorist cooperation, and making concerted efforts to counter new threats and challenges on the firm basis of international law.

X

Russia and China attach much significance to the strengthening of security and cooperation in the Asian-Pacific region for the purposes of securing the stable and successful development of all the States situated there. The parties reaffirm their readiness to continue efforts to establish in that region a mechanism of cooperation — in keeping with regional specificities — aimed at ensuring regional stability and security as well as the expansion of interaction with other States and regional organizations.

Russia and China steadfastly proceed from the standpoint that the emergence of various bilateral and multilateral mechanisms should contribute to enhancing cooperation and agreement within that region. Such mechanisms must complement each other in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and must be based on accommodating the mutual interests and the commonality of approaches to solving regional and global problems.

The parties believe that the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) is a major arena of multilateral political dialogue on matters of security in the region, and advocate its enhanced role in safeguarding regional security. The parties reaffirm their readiness to interact closely within the ARF framework.

The parties believe that the purposes and principles of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization correspond to the current trends of development and realities of the region, and its activities contribute to strengthening regional security and stability. The Moscow Summit of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization will be a milestone in the emergence of that organization as an institution and will create conditions for organizing its full-scale work from the beginning of 2004.

The parties state that the preservation of peace and stability in the Korean peninsula meets the security interests of the two countries and also the common aspirations of the international community. The scenarios of power pressure or the use of force to resolve the problems there are unacceptable.

The parties advocate the creation of a nuclear-free status for the Korean peninsula and observance there of the regime of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. At the same time, the security of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea must be guaranteed and favourable conditions must be established for its socio-economic development.

The parties believe that the key to resolving the problems of the Korean peninsula is the political will of the parties involved and the solution of the crisis by political and diplomatic means. The parties will continue close cooperation in the interests of peace, stability and development in the Korean peninsula.

27 May 2003

United Nations S/2003/600

Security Council

Distr.: General
2 June 2003

Original: English

Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the deputy representative of Germany on the Security Council

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 2 June 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations stating that Mr. Wolfgang Trautwein has been appointed deputy representative of Germany on the Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, that communication constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

03-37868 (E) 020603

United Nations S/2003/601

Security Council

Distr.: General
2 June 2003

Original: English

Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the alternate representative of Chile on the Security Council

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a note verbale dated 2 June 2003 from the Permanent Mission of Chile to the United Nations stating that Mr. Armin Andereya has been appointed alternate representative of Chile on the Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, that communication constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

03-37874 (E) 020603

United Nations S/2003/602

Security Council

Distr.: General
2 June 2003
English
Original: French

Letter dated 1 June 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions of my Government, I wish to inform you that Senegal has decided to participate in the Interim Emergency Multinational Force to be deployed in Bunia, Democratic Republic of the Congo pursuant to resolution 1484 (2003), adopted by the Security Council on 30 May 2003, in particular through the dispatch of a contingent of about 250 men.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have this letter circulated as a Security Council document.

(*Signed*) Papa Louis **Fall**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

03-37924 (E) 030603 030603

United Nations A/57/820–S/2003/603

General Assembly
Security Council

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Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-seventh session
Agenda items 36 and 160

Security Council
Fifty-eighth year

The situation in the Middle East

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Letter dated 2 June 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

As we mark the third anniversary of Israel's withdrawal from south Lebanon, I wish to draw your attention to the continuing failure of the Lebanese Government to comply with its international obligations to eliminate terrorism from its territory and in particular, to bring an end to ongoing violations of the Blue Line by the terrorist organization Hizbullah.

On 24 May 2000, Israel completed the withdrawal of its forces from south Lebanon in full compliance with Security Council resolution 425 (1978). Last week marks the third anniversary of the withdrawal, which has been confirmed inter alia by the Secretary-General (see S/2000/590 and Corr.1) and by the Security Council in resolutions 1310 (2000) and 1337 (2001), as well as by the statement of the President of the Security Council of 18 June 2000 (S/PRST/2000/21).

Despite Israel's full and confirmed compliance with resolution 425 (1978), the Lebanese and Syrian Governments persist in refusing to live up to their obligations under the norms of international law and the provisions of resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), 1310 (2000) and 1337 (2001), which call for the restoration of international peace and security and the return of the effective authority and presence of the Government of Lebanon in the south. At the time of the Israeli withdrawal, the Government of Lebanon stated that it would respect the Blue Line as identified by the United Nations (see paragraph 5 of the report of the Secretary-General (S/2001/66) dated 22 January 2001 and the statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2000/21) dated 18 June 2000). In November 2000, Lebanon reversed its position, claiming the right to use force against Israeli troops in the area. On 20 May 2002 the Secretary-General reaffirmed that any attack across the Blue Line, including in the Shab'a Farms area, constitutes a violation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978) and subsequent Security Council resolutions, as well as of established principles of international law.

Moreover, the Government of Lebanon has postponed deployment of security forces in the south Lebanon area, thereby preventing the restoration of an effective

03-37941 (E) 040603

Lebanese authority, in clear violation of international law and Security Council resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), 1310 (2000), 1337 (2001), 1365 (2001) and 1391 (2002). Lebanon's failure to take measures to ensure a calm environment in south Lebanon indicates a continued disregard for the integrity of the Blue Line.

The Government of Lebanon is also in violation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and established principles of international law, which clearly call upon all States to refrain from providing any support, whether active or passive, to all persons or entities involved in terrorist acts, and to ensure that their territory is not used as a base for cross-border attacks.

Lebanon continues to support the launching of provocative acts of terrorism and aggression from its territory, most significantly by refusing to freeze the assets of terrorist organizations such as Hizbullah, by harbouring known terrorists, and by permitting the organization to build an infrastructure in Lebanese territory, including the accumulation of a full armory of mortars, rocket launchers, recoilless guns, artillery guns, anti-tank missiles, anti-aircraft, small arms, explosive charges, and sniper rifles.

The terrorist organization Hizbullah, with a continuous record of international terrorism, continues to use southern Lebanon as a launching pad for terrorist acts, often with the support of Syria and Iran, in violation of international law and Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 1373 (2001). Hizbullah's support for the strategy of terrorism is elucidated by ongoing belligerent statements of the organization's leadership, which include praise for Palestinian suicide bombers and pledges of continued support for terrorist activities targeting civilians worldwide, and the export of suicide terrorism against Western countries. This clear disregard for international law presents a genuine threat to peace and security in the region and an obstacle to the global counter-terrorism campaign.

In the nearly two decades since its founding, Hizbullah and its operatives have supported and perpetrated numerous terrorist actions, both in the Middle East and beyond, including the bombing of the Multinational Force headquarters in Beirut in 1983 that claimed the lives of 240 United States Marines and 58 French soldiers; the hijacking of a TWA jetliner in June 1985, in which one person was killed; the bombing of the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires in 1992, which killed 34; the bombing of the AMIA Jewish Community Center in the same city in 1994, in which 86 people were killed, with the assistance and support of Iran as has been recently and conclusively documented.

Moreover, Hizbullah actively supports and participates in Palestinian terrorist activities, designed to harm Israeli citizens and prevent any chance for a political process that could bring peace to the region. Most recently on 22 May 2003, the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) intercepted a fishing vessel off the coast of Lebanon transporting a known Hizbullah bomb-maker, as well as materials and directives used to carry out terror attacks and suicide bombings. In this connection, Israel calls on the Palestinian leadership, in accordance with its obligation to dismantle the terrorist infrastructure and end its support for terror, to sever all ties with Hizbullah and to delegitimize its activities in support of terrorism by other Palestinian terrorist organizations.

Hizbullah's terrorist operations across the Blue Line have continued in the past two years, despite Israel's full withdrawal from Lebanese territory. There have been more than 100 cross-border attacks carried out chiefly by Hizbullah along the northern border of Israel since the Israeli withdrawal. In recent weeks, Hizbullah

terrorists have repeatedly fired machine guns, anti-tank missiles and mortar bombs at targets on the Israeli side of the Blue Line. These clear and aggressive violations of the Blue Line have resulted in five Israeli civilian deaths, eight troop casualties and many wounded. Israel has exercised great restraint in the face of these ongoing and violent provocations while Hizbullah has knowingly endangered civilian communities on both the Israeli and Lebanese sides of the Blue Line. Nevertheless, in the face of the continuing threat from Hizbullah and the refusal of Lebanon and Syria to comply with their international obligations, Israel continues to reserve its right to self-defense.

Syria, in addition to the Government of Lebanon, also bears direct responsibility for violations emanating from Lebanese territory. Syria is the main power broker and occupying force in Lebanon, exercising an overwhelming degree of control in the significant portions of Lebanese territory that it occupies. The Syrian Government's support of Hizbullah, and its permitting of overland arms transfers from Iran to Hizbullah through Syrian territory, have directly enhanced the capability of the organization to launch deadly attacks against Israel.

The Security Council has confirmed Israel's full compliance with resolution 425 (1978) and continues to call upon the Government of Lebanon to fulfil its overdue obligations under that and subsequent resolutions. As efforts are made to restart the peace process, it is more important than ever to establish the state of calm envisaged by resolution 425 (1978). First and foremost, Israel calls upon the Government of Lebanon to take effective control of the entire territory vacated by Israel three years ago and proceed with the deployment of Lebanese armed forces to ensure the cessation of the dangerous provocations that have continued on the Blue Line.

Israel further calls upon the Governments of Syria and Lebanon to meet the obligations required of all States to prevent the activities of the terrorist elements operating in the territory under their control so as to ensure the restoration of international peace and security, and the creation of an environment conducive to peaceful negotiations. It is incumbent upon the international community to make clear to Lebanon, as well as to the Government of Syria, that it will not tolerate their continued support for illegal cross-border attacks. These long-overdue actions will serve to ensure stability along the northern border and demonstrate a commitment to peace and security in the Middle East, for the Lebanese, Syrian and Israeli peoples, leading to a comprehensive peace settlement on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973).

This letter is a follow-up to previous letters concerning the dangerous situation in south Lebanon caused by the illegal attacks perpetrated by Hizbullah across the Blue Line.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 160 and 36, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dan **Gillerman**
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2003/604

Security Council

Distr.: General
2 June 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 23 May 2003 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to your letter of 16 April 2003 (S/2003/431), attaching for the consideration of the members of the Security Council a letter, dated 26 March 2003, from the President of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, Judge Navanethem Pillay. In her letter, President Pillay requested extensions of the terms of office of four non-elected permanent judges of the Tribunal in order to allow them to dispose of a number of ongoing cases.

I also have the honour to refer to your letter of 8 May 2003 (S/2003/551), attaching for the consideration of the members of the Security Council a further letter, dated 6 May 2003, from President Pillay. In her letter, President Pillay provided certain information and documentation which had been requested by the members of the Security Council to assist them in the further consideration of the requests contained in her letter of 26 March 2003.

Those letters have been carefully considered by the members of the Security Council. The Security Council has decided to accede, with one exception, to the requests that President Pillay had made in her letter of 26 March 2003. The Council's decision is contained in its resolution 1482 (2003) of 19 May 2003.

As will be apparent from the text of that resolution, the Security Council has decided not to accede to President Pillay's request that Judge Maqutu, once replaced as a member of the Tribunal, be authorized to finish the *Butare* case, which he had begun before expiry of his term of office.

In this connection, I have been asked to convey to President Pillay, through you, the suggestion that the International Tribunal may wish to review notably Rule 15 bis C of the Tribunal's Rules of Procedure and Evidence with a view to amending it, so as to avoid the occurrence of situations in which the President of the International Tribunal might be obliged to request that the term of office of a permanent judge be extended in order to allow him or her to dispose of one or more ongoing cases.

(*Signed*) Munir **Akram**
President of the Security Council

03-38153 (E) 050603

United Nations S/2003/605

Security Council

Distr.: General
2 June 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 2 June 2003 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to my letter of 16 April 2003 (S/2003/431), under cover of which I forwarded for the consideration of the members of the Security Council a letter, dated 26 March 2003, from the former President of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, Judge Navanethem Pillay. In her letter, President Pillay requested that the terms of office of four non-elected permanent judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda be extended, to allow them to dispose of a number of ongoing cases.

I also have the honour to refer to the letter dated 23 May 2003 of the former President of the Security Council, Munir Akram (S/2003/604), informing me of the action which the Security Council has taken in response to those requests. In that letter, Mr. Akram also asked me to convey to the former President of the International Tribunal for Rwanda a suggestion from the members of the Security Council that the Tribunal might wish to consider amending Rule 15 bis of its Rules of Procedure and Evidence, so as to avoid the recurrence of situations in which the President of the Tribunal might be obliged to request that the term of office of a permanent judge be extended in order to allow him or her to dispose of one or more ongoing cases.

I attach for your consideration and for the consideration of the members of the Security Council a letter, dated 2 June 2003, from the newly elected President of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, Judge Erik Møse, informing me of the decisions taken at the plenary meeting of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, held from 26 to 27 May 2003 (see annex).

In his letter, President Møse states that the Tribunal has now amended Rule 15 bis of its Rules of Procedure and Evidence in a way which should, in certain circumstances, permit a trial to continue with a new judge replacing a judge who is unable to continue sitting by reason of death, illness, resignation, non-re-election or non-extension of his or her term of office.

I should be grateful if you could bring the present letter and its annex to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

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Annex

Letter dated 2 June 2003 from the President of the International Tribunal for Rwanda addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 23 May 2003 that was addressed to you by the former President of the Security Council, Munir Akram, following the adoption of Security Council resolution 1482 (2003). In his letter, the former President of the Security Council asked you to convey to my predecessor as President of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, Judge Navanethem Pillay, a suggestion from the members of the Security Council that the Tribunal might wish to consider amending Rule 15 bis (C) of its Rules of Procedure and Evidence, so as to avoid the occurrence of situations in which the President might be obliged to request that the term of office of a permanent judge be extended in order to allow him or her to dispose of one or more pending cases.

I am pleased to inform you that during the recent plenary meeting, held from 26 to 27 May 2003, the Tribunal amended Rule 15 bis in a way which allows, under certain circumstances, a trial to continue with a substitute judge in cases of death, illness, resignation, non-re-election and non-extension of term of office. The proposal to amend the rule was submitted prior to your letter. A similar proposal was tabled during the previous plenary meeting, held in July 2002, but was deferred due to lack of time.

Allow me also to seize this opportunity to mention that during our plenary meeting last week, the judges passed 23 rule changes. Among them are Rule 23 bis (Coordination Council) and Rule 23 ter (Management Committee). The aim of these provisions is to facilitate communication and cooperation between the three organs of the Tribunal.

I would be grateful if you could transmit this letter to the President of the Security Council, Sergey Lavrov, for his attention and the attention of the members of the Council.

(*Signed*) Judge Erik **Møse**
President

United Nations S/2003/606

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 June 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 29 May 2003 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1479 (2003) of 13 May 2003, by which the Council established the United Nations Mission in Côte d'Ivoire (MINUCI), I wish to inform you that, following the usual consultations, it is my intention to appoint Brigadier-General Abdul Hafiz (Bangladesh) to the post of Chief Military Liaison Officer of MINUCI, effective 4 June 2003.

I would also like to inform you that Austria, Bangladesh, Benin, Ghana, India, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Poland, the Republic of Moldova, Senegal, Tunisia and Uruguay have agreed to provide Military Liaison Officers for the initial group of 26 officers whose deployment to MINUCI is expected to begin in early June.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

03-38099 (E) 030603

United Nations S/2003/607

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 June 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 3 June 2003 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 29 May 2003 (S/2003/606) concerning your intention to appoint Brigadier-General Abdul Hafiz (Bangladesh) to the post of Chief Military Liaison Officer of the United Nations Mission in Côte d'Ivoire (MINUCI) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the information and the intention contained in your letter.

(*Signed*) Sergey V. **Lavrov**
President of the Security Council

03-38076 (E) 030603

United Nations A/57/822–S/2003/608

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
3 June 2003
English
Original: Russian

General Assembly
Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 44
Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

Security Council
Fifty-eighth year

Letter dated 3 June 2003 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the Saint Petersburg appeal adopted on 1 June 2003 by the heads of State and Government participating in the international events marking the 300th anniversary of Saint Petersburg (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council and of the General Assembly under agenda item 44.

(*Signed*) Sergey **Lavrov**

03-38262 (E) 060603 060603

Annex to the letter dated 3 June 2003 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Text of the Saint Petersburg appeal adopted by the heads of State and Government participating in the international events marking the 300th anniversary of Saint Petersburg, Saint Petersburg, 1 June 2003

We, State leaders meeting in Saint Petersburg on the 300th anniversary of a city which has made a unique contribution to world culture and history, call upon all countries, international organizations and social forces of our planet to unite their efforts to preserve the cultural heritage of civilization and confirm the ideals of humanism, mutual understanding and cooperation among peoples.

All peoples of good will, and all political and social movements must demonstrate solidarity in the face of the global challenges encountered by mankind at the beginning of the third millennium. These are international terrorism, organized crime and drug trafficking, acute social problems, environmental pollution and epidemics.

We are deeply convinced that firm commitment to the universally recognized norms of international law and eternal moral and ethical values will be a reliable foundation for our joint actions to achieve the triumph of universal peace and progress and the building of a dignified future for our descendants.

United Nations S/2003/609

Security Council

Distr.: General
4 June 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 2 June 2003 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the assessment of the work of the Security Council during the month of November 2002 under the presidency of China (see annex). This assessment was prepared under my responsibility, following consultations with the other members of the Council.

I should be grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **Wang** Yingfan
Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the
People's Republic of China to the United Nations

03-38171 (E) 100603

Annex to the letter dated 2 June 2003 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Assessment of the work of the Security Council during the presidency of China (November 2002)

Introduction

Under the presidency of China, in November 2002, the Security Council addressed a wide range of issues on its agenda, including the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Angola, the Central African Republic, Somalia, Liberia, Timor-Leste, Bougainville, the Middle East/Palestine, Iraq, Cyprus, Georgia and Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The programme of work included 9 formal meetings, 19 informal consultations of the whole and 1 troop-contributors meeting. The Council adopted four resolutions during the month. The President made four statements to the press on behalf of the Council members and briefed countries not members of the Council on specific issues considered in consultations of the whole. During November, the web site of the Chinese Mission (http://www.china-un.org/) featured the Security Council's programme of work and hyperlinks to the resolutions and to statements by the President to the press.

Africa

Democratic Republic of the Congo

During the open meeting held on 5 November, Mahmoud Kassem, Chairman of the Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, presented the final report of the Panel. Representatives of Angola, Belgium, Canada, Denmark (on behalf of the European Union), Oman, Rwanda, South Africa, Uganda, and Zimbabwe, as well as members of the Council, made comments on the report. It was generally believed that the illegal plundering of the natural resources in the Democratic Republic of the Congo exacerbated the regional conflict and must be checked, and that efforts should be made to help the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to control its natural resources. Mr. Kassem expressed his hope that the Council would make an early decision on the recommendations contained in the report.

During the informal consultations held on 13 November, Council members highly appraised and supported the efforts made by the Panel in investigating and effectively checking illegal exploitation. They also commented on the measures made by the Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and of Uganda in cooperating with the Panel in the investigation and supported the early convocation of an international conference in the Great Lakes region. The parties agreed to continue to exchange views on the follow-up of the work of the Panel.

Angola

On 20 November the Council issued a press release by which the Council members welcomed the dissolution of the Joint Commission established by the Lusaka Protocol, which marked the completion of the main tasks of the Angola peace process and allowed the Council to proceed with a review of the question of lifting all the sanctions. The Council members paid tribute to the strong political will of both the Angolan Government and UNITA in achieving the goal of peace. Council members called on the international community to continue to assist the Angolan Government in its efforts to address the serious humanitarian situation in the country.

Central African Republic

During informal consultations on 8 November, Tuliameni Kalomoh, Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, briefed the Council on the situation in the Central African Republic, in particular the attempted coup d'état that occurred near the capital. The Council members unanimously condemned the anti-Government forces of the country for their attempt to grab political power through force, expressed their support for the action taken by the Government in restoring peace and stability and stressed the need to pay more attention to the economic and social problems of the Central African Republic. The President issued a press statement after the meeting.

During the informal consultations held on 26 November, the Council heard another briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General. The Council members expressed deep concern over the intense relations between the Central African Republic and Chad, and agreed that the Council would hear briefings by senior officials of both countries. The President issued a press statement after the meeting. Members of the Council reaffirmed their support for the deployment of the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC) force and the peace effort of CEMAC. They appealed to the Central African Republic and Chad to show mutual restraint and to refrain from any action or statement that could further destabilize the situation.

Somalia

On 7 November Kieran Prendergast, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, briefed the Council on the most recent developments in Somalia. Council members were glad to learn that the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) peace process had made progress, including the signing of the Eldoret Declaration. They agreed that the Council should show its support for the IGAD peace process. Following the briefing, Ambassador Ole Kolby (Norway) introduced a draft presidential statement on Somalia.

Liberia

The Council held consultations on Liberia on 25 and 26 November. The Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1343 (2001), Ambassador Kishore Mahbubani of Singapore, and the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs briefed the Council on, respectively, Liberia sanctions and new developments in Liberia. The members of the Council supported Mexico's initiative to adopt a comprehensive new strategy on Liberia. The President

made statements to the press afterwards, expressing the Council's concern that the Government of President Taylor continued to violate the sanctions and that he had not met the Council's demands set out in its resolution 1343 (2001), emphasizing that the measures imposed under paragraph 5 of that resolution, as extended by paragraph 5 of resolution 1408 (2002), applied to any recipient in Liberia. On 27 November the draft presidential statement on Liberia prepared by Mexico was distributed to members. On 29 November the President sent a letter on behalf of the Council to the Secretary-General, requesting the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Liberia to enhance the implementation of some tasks, and the Secretary-General to report on the Council by 15 January 2003 on recommendations for a detailed, revised mandate for the Peace-building Support Office.

Asia

Afghanistan

On 27 November the Council discussed and authorized the extension of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in the country until 20 December 2003.

In paragraph 2 of the unanimously adopted resolution 1444 (2002), the Council authorized ISAF to take "all necessary measures" to fulfil its mandate. It also called on Member States to contribute personnel, equipment and other resources to the Force, and to make contributions to the Trust Fund established under resolution 1386 (2001), which defined the Force's authorization.

The Council also welcomed a joint letter from the Foreign Ministers of Germany and the Netherlands to Secretary-General Kofi Annan (S/2002/1296) expressing the willingness of their countries to jointly assume from Turkey the lead in commanding the Force.

Timor-Leste

On 14 November the Council held a public meeting to review the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISET) (S/2002/1223). During the meeting the members of the Council were briefed by Kamalesh Sharma, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Timor-Leste, on the latest situation in the country, as well as on the role UNMISET played in enabling the newly founded country to meet its political, social and economic goals. Members commended the country for the progress it had made in national capacity-building and good-neighbourly policies since independence, and expressed their satisfaction with the active role played by UNMISET. They stressed that Timor-Leste was still faced with many challenges and called for the international community to fulfil its commitment and to provide further assistance.

Bougainville

On 21 November the Council members were briefed in an open meeting by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the peace process in Bougainville. According to the Under-Secretary-General, the peace process and weapons-collection programme had been delayed and the momentum for arms disposal had slowed down. In consequence, the Secretary-General had written to the Council

requesting an extension of the mandate of the United Nations Political Office in Bougainville for another 12 months (see S/2002/1379). Council members commended all parties to the peace process for the progress made in the main areas of the Bougainville Peace Agreement and also expressed their concern at recent setbacks. Council members acknowledged the important role of the Political Office in Bougainville in the peace process and supported the extension of its mandate.

Georgia

A letter to the presidency from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations requesting an open meeting to review the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/2002/1141), was received on 30 October. The Council then held informal consultations and decided to postpone the meeting until early December, so as to consider the issue in conjunction with a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Jean-Marie Guéhenno, on his trip to the Caucasus.

Middle East

Palestine

On 12 November an open briefing was held, followed by consultations of the whole. The Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs briefed the Council on the latest and overall situation in the Middle East and the political efforts of the international community, emphasizing the severity of the situation and the urgent need for the international community to facilitate the political process, including the finalization of the road map proposed by the Quartet. The Under-Secretary-General also briefed the Council on developments in the Wazzani Springs water project on the border between Lebanon and Israel, stressing the need to resolve the issue through diplomatic means and the need for the involvement of the international community. Following the open briefing, the Council members exchanged views on the issue in the consultations, expressing agreement on the Under-Secretary-General's assessment of the situation in the region and stating that the Middle East issue must be resolved on the basis of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace agreement.

On 29 November, at the invitation of the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and with the consent of the Council members, the President of the Council delivered a speech on behalf of the Council at the special meeting of the Committee in observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, held in the Trusteeship Council Chamber.

Iraq

The Council held informal consultations on 6 and 7 November, considering the draft resolution on Iraq proposed by the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. After hearing explanations of relevant paragraphs by the sponsors and having intensive discussions, members of the Council reached a preliminary agreement on the text. On 8 November the Council adopted resolution 1441 (2002) unanimously. All members made

explanations of vote after the vote and emphasized that the resolution did not contain provisions for the automaticity of the use of force.

On 25 November the Executive Chairman of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) briefed the Council about his recent visit to Baghdad and the talk he had had with the Iraqi side on the implementation of resolution 1441 (2002). Members of the Council welcomed the progress made to date and reiterated their confidence in UNMOVIC.

On 19 November the Council heard a briefing by Benon Sevan, Executive Director of the Office of the Iraq Programme and discussed the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the oil-for-food programme (S/2002/1239). Members of the Council, while expressing concern at the difficulties faced by the programme, in particular the dire funding shortfall, emphasized the need to continue the programme so as to meet the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people. On 25 November the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1443 (2002), extending the oil-for-food programme till 4 December 2002.

Europe

Cyprus

On 11 November the Council held consultations at which the Secretary-General informed the members that he had put forward proposals as a basis for agreement on a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus problem. Members of the Council welcomed that step and reaffirmed their full support for the continuation of his mission of good offices.

On 22 November the Council held consultations at which it heard a briefing by Joachim Hütter, Director of the Europe and Latin America Division of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. Members commended the efforts of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) in maintaining stability in Cyprus. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland introduced a draft resolution on the extension of the mandate of UNFICYP.

The President of the Council met on 22 November with the four parties involved in the dispute and delivered the draft resolution to them. He heard their comments on the draft resolution and transmitted them to the Council at its consultations on 25 November.

On 25 November the Council adopted resolution 1442 (2002) by consensus, extending the mandate of UNFICYP until 15 June 2003.

Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

On 6 November the Council held a public meeting to consider the Secretary-General's report on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) (S/2002/1126). The Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations briefed the Council on the latest developments related to the implementation of resolution 1244 (1999) and activities of UNMIK, particularly on the municipal elections in Kosovo held on 26 October under the supervision of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Council of Europe. Members of the Council focused their discussions on the low turnout of Serbs in

municipal elections, the need to improve the security situation and expedite the process of refugee return, and the responsibility of the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government and newly elected municipal officials in protecting all ethnic groups' lawful rights and promoting ethnic reconciliation. They reaffirmed their support for a multi-ethnic, inclusive community in Kosovo and called upon the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government to cooperate with the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and UNMIK in this respect.

The representatives of Denmark (in the capacity of Presidency of European Union), the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Japan and Ukraine were invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion and made statements.